A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRETEST KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING DIARRHEA & ITS MANAGEMENT WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN A SELECTED RURAL AREA AT AGARTALA, TRIPURA

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is considered when stools have changed from usual pattern and are many & watery (more water than fecal matter). It is more common in settings of poor sanitation and hygiene, including a lack of safe drinking water. Most diarrhea that causes dehydration is loose or watery.The normal frequent or loose stool of a breast-fed baby are not diarrhea.

AIM:

To evaluate the association between pretest knowledge of mothersregarding diarrhea & its management with selected demographic factors.

SETTINGS AND DESIGN :

A quantitative research approach was used. The research design selected for the study was a pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design. In the present study, the setting is the. Inthe present study, the target population was mothers of under-five children from the selected ruralarea of Agartala, Tripura. The sample size for this study comprised 100 mothers of Under-Five year children. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used in the present study.

RESULTS :

The study shows that the educational status of mothers of under-five children (p=0.001), occupation of mothers (P=0.01), how many times your child suffered from diarrhea (p=0.001), and type of water supply (p=0.002) were found significantly associated with the pre-test knowledge level of mothers at 0.05 significance level, whereas the remaining demographic variables found non-significant at a similar level of significance. Therefore, forthese four variables the research hypothesis H_2 was accepted at a 0.05 significant level, and for other variables like age, type of family, religion, the number of under-five children, monthly family income, drainage system, which health service avail when fall sick and source of health information the research hypothesis H_2 rejected at the same level of significance.

KEYWORDS: *Diarrhea, breast-fed, fecal, sanitation and hygiene.*

INTRODUCTION

A Nation's wealth depends upon its healthy citizens of all age group children. A healthy adult emerges from healthy infant. The health of children has vital importance to all societies because children are base resources for the future of mankind. In a vast biological stretch, infancy is the most critical and thus high incidence of mortality and morbidity occur. In India diarrhoeal disease is a major health problem among children under the age of five years. (Lakshminarayanan S, Jayalakshmy R. 2015) Communicable disease is an illness caused due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products capable of being directly or indirectly transmitted from man to man, animal to animal or from environment to man or animal. These diseases are grouped as waterborne, air borne, vector borne and fomite borne diseases etc. among this grouped water borne diseases are more severe such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid etc. (Jung KS , 2019) There is no secondary opinion that children are the future of any nation. It is the present age which can feel free to improve the world a spot. We can learn, we can cause others to learn. With everything taken into account, we are the ones who can change the world on the off chance that we need. We are the ones loaded up with energy of accomplishing something for the nation. Also, it just exists in our resolve, which we can do ponders. The children can even instruct our older folks with regards to accomplishing something for the country. With our self-control solid and objectives clear, we can overcome the best of individuals who can't make our nation a superior spot. On the off chance that we as a whole met up and choose to accomplish something, we sure that there is nobody who can stop us. Nobody has the ability to. So let us all mend the world and make it a superior spot. Let us all make a vow that we will endeavor to do anything for our country and won't fear whatever comes in our manner, children are the fate of our country. (Hockenberry MJ 2015) Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five globally. More than one in ten children's deaths, about 800000 each year, is due to diarrhoea. An estimate 2.5billion case of diarrhoea occur among children under five years of age, each year. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2017) The diarrhoea one more common cause of death among children of under-five. Majority of the deaths is diarrhoea due to dehydration. A child on an average suffers 2-3 attacks of diarrhoea every year. (Sharma A 2020)

OBJECTIVE

1. To determine the association between pretest knowledge of mothers regarding diarrhea & its management with selected demographic factors.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Majorin F et al (2020) has distributed their precise survey research paper in title of Mediations to improve removal of youngster dung for forestalling looseness of the bowels and soil-sent helminth contamination. This audit planned to survey the electiveness' of mediations to improve the removal of youngster defecation for forestalling the runs and STH contaminations. Creators looked through the Cochrane Irresistible Infections Gathering Particular Register, Focal, MEDLINE, Embase, and 10 different information bases and furthermore looked through pertinent meeting procedures, reached scientists, scanned sites for associations, and checked references from recognized examinations. The date of last hunt was 27 September 2018. They included randomized controlled preliminaries (RCTs) and non-randomized controlled investigations (NRS) that contrasted mediations pointing with improve the removal of dung of youngsters matured under five years so as to diminish immediate or circuitous human contact with such defecation with no intercession or a different mediation in children and grown-ups. Creators reasoned that Proof recommends that the sheltered removal of kid defecation might be effective in forestalling looseness of the bowels. Notwithstanding, the proof is restricted and of low sureness. The restricted exploration on STH diseases gives just low and low sureness proof around effects, which implies there is as of now no dependable proof that intercessions to improve safe removal of kidexcrement are effective in forestalling such STH contaminations.

Pedro H. Gazzinelli-Guimaraes and Thomas B. Nutman (2018) has distributed their exploration paper in title of Helminth parasites and insusceptible guideline. Creators referenced that Helminth parasites are mind boggling metazoans that have a place with various ordered families however that all things considered offer the ability to down control the host resistant reaction coordinated toward themselves (parasite-explicit immunoregulation). During long-standing ongoing contamination, these helminthes seem ready to stifle safe reactions to spectator microbes/antigens and atopic, immune system, and metabolic issues. Helminth-incited immunoregulation happens through the enlistment of administrative Lymphocytes or Th2-type cells (or both). Be that as it may, discharged or discharged parasite metabolites, proteins, or extracellular vesicles (or a mix of these) may likewise legitimately actuate flagging pathways in have cells. Along these lines, the focal point of this audit will be to feature late advances in understanding the safe reactions to helminth contamination, stressing the systems/particles and a portion of the instruments utilized by helminth parasites to regulate the insusceptible reaction of their hosts.

Nasir Salam and Saud Azam (2017) has dispersed their investigation paper in title of Commonness and

appropriation of soil transmitted helminth contaminations in India. Herewith a goal to comprehend the commonness, spatial dispersion and distinguish high- hazard zones, a methodical inquiry of distributed writing was done dependent on PRISMA rules from the year 2000 to 2015. Cautious screening of the distinguished writing yielded 39 examinations that detailed the pervasiveness of soil-sent helminth diseases from 19 distinct conditions of India. Ascaris lumbricoides was the most predominant parasite. Higher than half commonness was accounted for from six states. Almost 90% examinations detailed the pervasiveness of more than one parasite animal varieties in a similar example populace.

Beena Sharma et al (2021) placed their work on assessing knowledge of mothers regarding diarrhea. It was aimed to identify the difference between the post-test knowledge and pre-test knowledge regarding prevention and home management of diarrhea among mothers of under fivechildren. A quantitative evaluative approach using questionnaire on diarrhea. Pre experimental one group pre-test & post-test design was used. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 30 samples from the selected Anganwadi in Lucknow. The study finding communicated that thepre-test mean value of knowledge 23±1.9 was lesser than post-test mean value 23.62±1.75. The effectiveness of STP, the obtained, "t" test value is -9.469. which is found to be greater than the, "t" table value (p=0.000 < 0.01 level) at 29df. Since the obtained t value is significant at p < 0.01level, therefore research hypotheses (H1) is accepted. It is inferred that, there is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding diarrhea among mothers of under five-year children.

Pearls Jentcy (2016) communicated their work in line with to assess the level of knowledge regarding diarrhea among mothers with under five children. It was a quasi- experimental study, and non-probability purposive sampling technique used to recruit the samples. Study findings revealed that 19 (63.3%) of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and 11 (36.7%) had inadequate knowledge in pretest. After the structured teaching programme, in posttest 21(70%) had adequate knowledge and 9 (30%) had moderately adequate knowledge about diarrhea. The mean posttest score 39 after administration of structured teaching programme is higher thanthe mean pretest score 24.5. The obtained 't' value was 14.6 which was significant at 0.05 level. There was a significant difference between the mean pretest and post-test level knowledge of mother, regarding Diarrhea. It was concluded that mothers were not having adequate knowledge regarding diarrhea before intervention.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, Quantitative research approach was used. The research design selected for the study was pre-experimental one group pre-test posttest design. In the present study the settingis the. In the present study the target population was mothers of under-five children from selectedrural area of Agartala ,Tripura Tripura. The sample size for this study comprised of 100 mothers of Under-Five Children. non-probability convenient sampling technique was used in the present study

RESULTS

SECTION-I: FINDING RELATED TO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE- TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVECHILDREN WITH SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICALVARIABLES.

Table 1: Chi-square value of pre-test knowledge score of mothers of under-five children with selected Socio-demographical variables:

Variables	Chi-square	df	P value	Level of Significance
Age	3.54	3	0.098	NS
Type of family	2.25	1	0.12	NS
Religion	2.22	3	0.784	NS
Number of under-five children	6.57	2	0.06	NS
Educational status	10.247	3	0.001	**S**
Occupation	4.24	3	0.01	**S**
Monthly family income	3.223	3	0.224	NS
How many time your child suffered with diarrhoea	2.478	2	0.001	**S**
Drainage system	2.189	1	0.225	NS
Which health services avail when fall sick	1.225	2	0.552	NS
Type of water supply	1.778	2	0.002	**S**
Source of health information	5.663	3	0.107	NS

Significance level- p<0.05 S- Significant NS- Non-significant

Table 1 is stating that the educational status of mothers of under-five children (p=0.001), occupation of mothers (P=0.01), how many times your child suffered from diarrhea (p=0.001), and type of water supply (p=0.002) were found significantly associated with thepre-test knowledge level of mothers at 0.05 significance level, whereas the remaining demographic variables found non-significant at a similar level of significance. Therefore, for these four variables the research hypothesis H_2 was accepted at a 0.05 significant level, and for other variables like age, type of family, religion, the number of under-five children, monthly family income, drainage system, which health service avail when fall sick and source of health information the research hypothesis H_2 rejected at the same level of significance.

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